

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

## Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

VOL. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1819.

[No. 2418]

### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

We were premature in our assertions that the Letters brought by the Princess Charlotte would be ready for delivery by yesterday noon; but we have not to blame ourselves for this, as the information on which that assertion was grounded, was obtained from the Post Office itself. Our experience should have taught us, however, that 6000 Letters were not to be made ready for delivery in less than three days at least after their arrival at the Post Office! The packets reached town early on Monday,—the favoured few had their Letters delivered early on Tuesday,—but the mass of the community (for of what importance are they?) may think themselves fortunate, if they get their family epistles any time in the course of the week; and they may feed upon their own impatience, while the Dawn Peons are making the circuit of the lanes and galleries of this 'city of palaces' by day, and making the secrets of a thousand hearts their pillows in their huts by night!

We must quit this unprofitable, and we may truly say, *unwelcome* topic (for there is not an individual who may glance over these lines, but will silently acknowledge that he *feels* it so), in order to detail the information brought by the last English Papers, in the regular order of dates, to fill up, as well as we can, the breaks that are so constantly occasioned by the irregular method of Indian publications. Our authorities for the information detailed are principally, the Times, Morning Chronicle, Englishman, British Press, and Correspondent, copies of each of which have reached us, with the addition of a few scattered articles that we have translated for our columns, from the French Papers of July in our possession.

We have endeavoured to select from among the mass of the materials before us, the portions that appeared to us of the greatest general interest, without reference to any particular class of readers; but their connection, and the comment for which many of them afford such ample room, must be left to another day.

**England.**—It is said that the value of land in several counties has risen, on the average, nearly two years' purchase within the last three months, in consequence of the continued fluctuation in funded property.

The height of the thermometer, during the last 15 days of June, was, upon the average, seven degrees lower than at the same period last year.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Dublin to the memory of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by the profits of a performance of two of his favourite dramatic productions, at the theatre of that city. The monument of Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey was raised by the produce of a representation of Julius Caesar, at Old Drury.

Mr. Charles Warren is to be appointed to the Chief-Judgeship of Chester, which will be resigned by Mr. Sergeant Copley, upon succeeding to the office of Solicitor-General. The Lord Advocate of Scotland is to be made a Lord of Session and Justiciary, in the room of the late Lord Reaton, and to be succeeded by Sir William Rae, Bart.

Sir S. Shepherd retires from the Office of Attorney General, and is to be Chief Baron of Scotland.

The Solicitor-General Sir R. Gifford, is to be Attorney-General.

Sergeant Copley, Solicitor-General.

The Chief Justiceship of Chester is not filled up.

The appearance of Mr. Rothschild at Naples gave occasion to a rumour, that he had arrived to form financial arrangements with that Government, which is contradicted in these papers.

By a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears, that the issues of the Bank of England have been considerably reduced for the month of May. The total amount of Bank of England notes in circulation on the 4th of May was 26,448,850.; on the 11th of May, 25,774,150.; and on the 18th, 25,709,080.

A letter from Liverpool, dated early in June, states, that the James Monroe had reached this port, from New-York. Don Onis, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, and his suite, and Lady Selkirk came to England in her.

OR, in summer 1812, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1813, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1814, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1815, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1816, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1817, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1818, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1819, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1820, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1821, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1822, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1823, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1824, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1825, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1826, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1827, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1828, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1829, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1830, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1831, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1832, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1833, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1834, 180,000 men were sent to India, and 1835, 180,000 men 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A letter from Hamburg, dated May 20, say, "The following houses have failed here, viz.—H. C. Harder, for the sum 1,091,854 marks; and Ph. Marc. Schleninger and M. H. Schleninger, under the firm of Schleninger and Company, in the sum of 5304 sterlings, and 232,912 marks banco.

A plan is in contemplation, and has been brought under the consideration of the General Post-office, for effecting a regular communication by letter between the metropolis and the great manufacturing and commercial towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire in one day. It is, we understand, proposed, that light carriages, just of sufficient capacity to accommodate the coachman and guard (without any passengers), and to contain the letter-bags, shall be constructed for this purpose; that they shall be drawn by two horses of good action, and run by short stages 11 miles an hour, including the time spent in changes, which will not exceed 15 minutes in the whole distance. According to this arrangement, the coaches will not be more than 18 hours on the road, and letters despatched from London after change time in the afternoon of one day, will arrive in Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool, in the following day, and letters put in the country post-offices up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be delivered in London in the forenoon of the following day; thus occupying, with the communication down and up, two days instead of four. The expense of this facility of communication, it is proposed to pay by extra charge for postage on the letters sent by the Fly Mail; and, for the present at least, letters and newspapers requiring no extraordinary despatch will be sent by the regular mails as usual.

The Carlisle cotton-weavers still continue in a perturbed state. The new incident of greatest moment is of a painful nature: an oath has been proposed to, and taken by, several of the weavers, that they will not work for certain manufacturers.

**June 9.**—The Paris Papers of Friday last have arrived. The Journal des Débats states some rumours to be in circulation, but which it treats at the same time as absurd, to the effect, that the Ministry have a project of postponing for five years the assembling of the Electoral Colleges, intending to keep the present Chamber as now constituted, during that period; and that at the close of this session, there is to be a change of some of the ministers. The Count Decozé to be President of the Council, and the Marquess Desolles, MM. Louis, Gonvion St. Cyr, and De Serre, to go out; who are to be succeeded by M. Pasquier, in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; M. Roy, in the Finance Department; General Riard, War; and M. Bastard de l'Etang, Keeper of the Seals.

Renewed negotiations are stated to have been opened with Sweden, to induce that power to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of Kiel. It is reported, that there is to be a meeting of the Ministers of Sweden and Denmark, and of the mediating powers.

**Dury Lane Theatre.**—This Theatre has closed for the season, and Mr. Stephen Kemble, in his customary farewell address, expressed the sincere thanks of the proprietors and performers for the "kind and liberal patronage they had received." What say the treasurer's accounts, as to the money value of this patronage?

**Covent Garden Theatre.**—Mrs. Siddons, after a retirement of several years from the stage, reappeared last night at this theatre, in the character of *Lady Randolph*. The performance was for the benefit of Mr. C. Kemble, and is understood to be for that evening only. The curiosity of the public to see this distinguished ornament of the English stage was extreme; every part of the house in which places were not kept was filled in a few minutes after the opening of the doors. In order to gratify as many as possible, the orchestra was also appropriated, at a very high price, to visitors, and the musicians were stationed behind the scenes. The reception of Mrs. Siddons was extremely enthusiastic, and the applause bestowed on the most striking passages was both ardent and just. It is indeed surprising how much this extraordinary woman still retains of her original powers.

**City Business.**—Yesterday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, in consequence of a Requisition to consider of petitioning Parliament against the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Mr. Favell, after making some observations on the breaking up of the last court, proceeded to the business of the Requisition, and concluded a speech of some length by moving sundry resolutions against the Bill now pending in Parliament, which, after some observations from several Members, were unanimously agreed to. The Drafts of Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in conformity thereto, being prepared, were read and agreed to, and the Resolutions were ordered to be advertised.

**Curious Contract.**—A student of Vienna, a native of Prussia, lately blew out his brains in a tavern at Leopoldstadt, under the following extraordinary circumstances. This young man arrived at Vienna accompanied by an intimate friend, and fell in love with a young lady, who also engaged the affections of his friend. A challenge ensued, but each felt a strong repugnance to take the life of his friend. It was therefore agreed to decide the affair by a party at piquet, on an undertaking, that the party who lost should blow out his own brains. The game was accordingly played, and the loser, a youth of 19, instantly paid the forfeit, by shooting himself through the head.

**June 11.**—Four more ex-conventionalists, who voted the death of Louis XVI., viz., MM. Rouillé, Nioche, Matthieu, and Leclerc, have, ac-

cording to accounts from the Belgian Journals, received permission to return to France.

A letter from Buenos Ayres of March 2, says—"The British frigate Andromache, which was said to be taking in at Lima 6,000,000 dollars, bound for Rio Janeiro, it is reported would be intercepted by Lord Cochrane, under pretence, that she was violating her neutral character."

The following is an extract of a letter from the same place, dated March 7:—"The Republican General Balcárcel has terminated the war in Chile, by a general victory obtained over the Royalists in the Province of Concepción. General San Martín is in Chili recruiting his army, and is only waiting for next season to make an entry into Lima, which must, according to the probability of human events, fall into the hands of the Patriots. Admiral Cochrane, by the last advices, was blockading two or three Spanish frigates, together with other vessels of auxiliary classes, on the adjacent coast. His squadron is powerful enough to capture the whole of the Spanish fleet in that quarter."

**June 12.**—At a Court of Common Council held yesterday, it was resolved, that this Court have learned, with the deepest regret, that after four years of profound peace, at a moment of general distress, when the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Trading Interests, are laboring under the greatest pressure, it has not only been found necessary to appropriate a considerable part of the Sinking Fund to the service of the year, but that it is proposed to lay Additional Taxes to the amount of three millions per annum upon articles, most of which are of necessary consumption, which must bear with a ruinous effect upon the middle and laboring classes of the community, already borne down by the most grievous burdens, and suffering the greatest privations, through the general stagnation of trade, and the depreciation in the value of property.

That this Court have on various occasions petitioned Parliament for an inquiry into the National Finances, and for the adoption of a rigid system of reformation and retrenchment in the public expenditure, which the circumstances of the country, after the unexampled sacrifices they have been called upon to make, have appeared imperiously to require.

That it is with no less grief than astonishment that it has observed no effectual measures have been adopted to promote such objects, but that it should be proposed when there appeared to be two millions of surplus revenue, so unnecessarily to add to their burdens, and consequently to increase their expenses.

That this Court deem it their bounden duty to impress upon Parliament, the ardent necessity there exists for taking into its most serious consideration the unparalleled distress and privations of the people, large bodies of whom, unable to find employment, are soliciting to be conveyed from their native soil, in order to seek labour and provide for their necessities in foreign clime: that it would look at the immense amount of paupers' rates, and the crowded state of the prisons, the melancholy list of the bankrupts that daily appear, and that it would not only reject all proposals for laying additional burdens upon the people, but be pleased to institute an immediate and rigorous inquiry into every branch of the public expenditure, and abolish all useless places, pensions, and appointments, and to adopt such a system of general information and economy as may tend to remove the present embarrassments, and restore the nation to a state of happiness and prosperity.

**Guildhall, June 12.**—Our readers may recollect the circumstances which occurred a short time since, of the Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, refusing to inter a corps inclosed in an iron coffin. Proceedings were instituted against him for such refusal in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the cause was in progress for hearing; but by the sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Clare, the Rector, the suit was abated. The corpse, which was that of Mrs. Gilbert, the wife of a respectable inhabitant of that parish, has remained above ground ever since, a period of nearly three months; the husband being about to leave town was desirous of seeing the body of his wife decently interred previous to his departure, and with this view he gave the necessary directions to Mr. Bridgeman, the patentee of the iron coffins, to prepare for the funeral. Mr. Bridgeman waited on the Bishop of London on Tuesday last, requesting his Lordship would direct the minister to bury the body.—His Lordship, however, declined to interfere, upon the ground, that the case might ultimately become a question before the Ecclesiastical Court.

On Wednesday Mr. Bridgeman sent notice to the Church-warden, the Minister, and the Sexton, of his intention to bury the body the next day; reply was made, that every thing would be in readiness, but if the body were brought in an iron coffin, it would not be permitted to be interred.

Notwithstanding this determination, the funeral proceeded with proper solemnity, attended by the husband of the deceased and others, to St. Andrew's burying-ground, in Gray's-inn-lane, on Thursday: on their arrival, the gates were shut against them, and all admission denied by the Sexton and his assistants. After waiting there a long time, surrounded by a considerable mob, Mr. Gilbert directed that the body should be taken to St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, hoping to find the Minister there at evening Service, and to induce him to perform the ceremony. The body was accordingly brought thither, and the gates being open, the procession entered without other molestation than from the immense crowd which accompanied it; the Minister, however, was not there to bury it, and the Sexton, who had by this time arrived, insisted upon the body being taken

**away:** this was refused; and the bearers deposited the coffin upon one of the tomb stones near the front door of the Church, so as to be in view of the persons in the street. The Sexton, it being then nearly nine o'clock at night, sent for Mr. Buzzard, the Churchwarden, who shortly after arrived, accompanied by Mr. Griffiths, the Vestry Clerk, and others, who, after persistently insisting on Mr. Bridgman's removing the body, gave charge of him to the officers of the night, by whom he was taken to the Compter.—A long investigation took place yesterday before Sir William D'Onville, who declined to make any order respecting the coffin or the body; but Jacob Frewin, the beadle, having sworn that Mr. Bridgman had assaulted him, the latter gave bail to answer the charge.

The Court was considerably crowded, and after the decision of the Magistrates numbers followed Mr. Bridgman and his friend towards St. Andrew's Church, to witness the issue of this extraordinary and disgraceful occurrence in a civilized country.

The coffin, up to a late hour yesterday evening, remained as before, and a considerable mob was collected in the streets.

**Early Depravity.**—James Emerson, a boy only eleven years of age, was charged with feloniously stealing a quantity of linen, the property of Mr. Stephen, of Lincoln's inn, the son of the Master in Chancery, who stated, that the prisoner, who is the son of his laundress, went to the woman who washes his linen on Saturday the 3d of July, and obtained the linen, which she had to wash, and had pledged it at several pawn-brokers, and had since been living in the most profligate manner. The boy was recognized as having been discharged but a few weeks since from the office on a charge of robbing his own father, who was now present, and with tears in his eyes regretted, that the boy came out of prison worse than he went in, and more hardened; he therefore entreated the magistrate not to send him to prison, and he would undertake to keep him in security till the day on which the charge against the pawn-broker who had received the property shall be brought forward. The magistrate humanely entering into the feelings of the distressed parent, allowed him to take his profiteer child under his own care.

Several persons were convicted of following their lawful callings on the Lord's day, by selling fruit in Covent-garden market; one of the cases was of a novel nature, being that of the grower of strawberries for sending them to market for sale on Sunday. He pleaded that he had neither sold or bought; however, it was held to be following his lawful calling by sending the strawberries for sale. He requested to know what he must do with the fruit that was perishing on the ground. He was informed the act of parliament of King Charles the Second made no provision for such a case. The parish officers who attended said, they were determined to put an end to the practice by a more summary mode, as they intended to seize all the fruit and vegetables which were exposed to sale next Sunday.

**Union-Hall.**—On Wednesday July 7, a gentleman, who stated his name to be Atkinson, was brought to the office in custody, and examined before T. Evans, Esq. charged by Mr. Rorauer, of the Surrey Theatre, with having on the preceding evening behaved in a most disorderly manner in the Theatre during the performance, to the great annoyance of the audience, and interruption of the performers. Mr. Atkinson admitted the impropriety of his conduct on the occasion, and said he had been spending the afternoon with a friend, where he had taken a glass too much, but expressed great contrition for having created a disturbance, and on his promising before the magistrate not to be guilty of a similar offence, Mr. Rorauer, on the part of Mr. Dibdin, consented to waive any further proceedings. The magistrate, however, fined Mr. Atkinson 5s. for having been intoxicated, which he readily paid, and was discharged.

**Miraculous Incident.**—On the 18th of June, a little girl about four years of age, the daughter of W. Telford, of Crosdale, situate at the head of Enerdale Lake, accompanied his mother to the peat-moss, at the foot of what is called Great Banna Fell, and in the course of the afternoon rambled to the adjoining peat-pots, where some of the neighbours were at work. The mother, being one of the last at work, and not seeing the child, imagined that one of the neighbours had taken it home. This not proving the case, an immediate search commenced, in which a great number of people assisted. It was unavailingly continued through the four following days and nights. On Sunday, many more assembled; some of whom extending their search as far as Soutern Tarn, observed a clog-mark in a steep track seemingly accessible only to shepherds. As it was evident this could only be made by the little wanderer, an active search commenced in that direction, and on the eastern side of Herdis, in a place called Clea Gill, the little innocent was discovered with its head reclin'd on its arms. As not the most distant idea was entertained it could survive six days and five nights of incessant hunger and exposure on these bleak mountains, it occasioned no small consternation amongst those who first discovered it, when on calling out "it was found," it raised its head, and desired they would not hurt it. When found, its feet were partially covered with water, and much swollen. This was the only water and consequently the only sustenance within its power to procure during the time it was missing. It instantly recognised its father, the neighbours, and even some of their dogs, and complained of hunger. Food being sparingly administered, it was taken home, and is now running about seemingly well. The place where it was found was much paddled, and it is conjectured it had wandered there on the night it was lost, as a small cavity where it was found, from which it could occasionally emerge;

must, under Providence, "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," have been the means of its preservation; otherwise it seems impossible it could survive the inclemency of the weather on Friday night. Other accounts of this most extraordinary circumstance coincide with each other. One observes—"When we reflect on the difficulties this child had to encounter—without food, and without clothing to protect it from the inclement weather experienced (even at a season like this) in our Alpine regions—rain! sleet! snow! (all of which fell during the interval), we are lost in wonder and astonishment at the infant's miraculous preservation! and find it, altogether, a circumstance not to be accounted for, in the ordinary way by which we are accustomed to judge of causes and effects."—Thus far thou shalt go and no farther," and here shall the proud waves of human reason be stopt; the rest must be referred to that being whose ways are inscrutable, and whose "mercies are over all his works." William Telford, the father of Elizabeth Telford, (the subject of this paragraph), had the misfortune to lose a daughter some time ago, who was accidentally scalded so as to occasion her death.

A most inhuman and sanguinary pulgistic conflict took place on Saturday evening, between two young men of the names of Enock Davis and Jones, in the Kent-road, which terminated in the death of the former, and the latter is expected not long to survive. The young men, who were tanners by trade, were both in love with the same female.

**Glasgow, June 17. Meeting of the Weavers.**—Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, a meeting of the weavers took place in the green, according to previous advertisement. The 40th regiment, some troops of cavalry, and the police, were in readiness to act. Fortunately their services were not required from the peaceful manner in which the members of the meeting conducted themselves. The crowd was very large, and some persons suppose that the number might amount to 35,000. The Committee appeared on the platform at 4 o'clock, in the middle division of the High-green. About a quarter past four, the business was begun by one of the Committee who begged that the greatest order should be preserved; he read the requisition, and stated that several special constables were in the crowd ready to seize any one who acted improperly, and he, for his own part, would be the first to point out and seize the delinquent. A Chairman was then appointed, and a string of resolutions read to the meeting, pointing out their distressed situation, and praying, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would be graciously pleased to grant such of them as wished it, the means of reaching the colonies belonging to his Majesty in North America, together with the means of support for one year after their arrival; which sum they promised to repay by yearly remittances of produce.

To this proposition, an amendment was moved, that there should be annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and a diminution of taxation. (great cheering.)

Several other speakers delivered their opinions; but some fellows near the hostings who would not hear any thing in favour of emigration to the colonies, raised the cry for the amendment, and succeeded in carrying it, knocking down the hats and uplifted hands of their opponents, who were unwilling, from their love of peace, to resent it. The amendment was consequently carried, and delegates are to meet in the Green, at 6 o'clock on Saturday night, for the purpose of forwarding the business of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and a diminution of the taxes.

Thanks were then voted to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and the other authorities, for their allowing the meeting to take place in the Green, and to the chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The meeting then quietly dispersed, after having been assembled two hours and a half.

**Ashton-Under-Line.**—In pursuance to public advertisement, a meeting of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-line and its neighbourhood, took place on Monday the 14th inst. at Harst. By one o'clock, the hour at which the business commenced, the assemblage consisted of from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and was still increasing.

The Rev. Joseph Harrison was called to the chair, who, after reading the requisition for the meeting, opened the business by apologizing for the unprepared state in which he was to perform the important task which had devolved upon him. He dwelt with energy on the present distresses of the country, and the necessity of obtaining redress for all grievances. The time had now arrived, when misguided opinions were about to be revised, and acted upon in a shape that must ultimately render them triumphant over despotism. The hard earnings of the industrious, wrung from the sweat of their brows, had hitherto pampered the idle and the indolent; and the very panderers of office, with morality on their lips and blasphemy in their hearts, with whips in their right hands and scorpions in their left, were the first to treat with contempt the supplications of a brave and long-suffering people. He concluded with a most pathetic appeal upon the deplorable condition of the labouring poor, and their half-starved and famishing progeny, and exhorted the people to the preservation of peace and good order.

The resolutions dwelt on the following topics: The distresses of the people, the causes of the evils that assail them, and the means of remedy, viz. universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c.—the constitution of the House of Commons as now existing, which is styled a mockery—the distribution of the hard earnings of the industrious, not for beneficial purposes,

but in profligate expenditure, as for example 22,000*l.* for snuff boxes, 10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of York, though possessed of 40,000*l.* a year, for performing the least of all filial duties, the corp laws, contempt to petitions, suspension of laws to keep men in dungeons, and acts of indemnity to no one from deserved punishment, the necessity of resistance to increased taxation, until every sinecure and pension be abolished.

*From the Leeds Mercury.*—On Monday, the 14th of June, a meeting took place on Hunslet-moor at 7 in the evening. The number of persons present, amounted it is said, to 8 or 10,000. These persons were all of the labouring classes, and the subjects discussed were wholly political. The conduct of the people was perfectly orderly: but the language of one of the speakers, as well as some of the documents, was highly inflammatory. Reform, radical reform, was the leading theme.

Many of the weavers who refused to take the oath have returned to their looms: some, who foolishly bound themselves by it, have left the town, or intend to leave it; and others continue to ramble about in a state of destitution. Those who have work at the advanced prices, are not at all better off than heretofore: their number is small, and they do not obtain full employment; moreover, they are obliged to pay a portion of their wages towards the maintenance of their brethren who still stand out.

*Wallace's Monument.*—There have of late been several proposals for erecting a monument in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, to the memory of Sir William Wallace. A correspondent in the Glasgow Chronicle, proposes, that this monument shall be a colossal statue of the Scottish hero. The statue to be of cast iron one hundred and twenty feet in height; the whole containing a surface of nine thousand square feet; weighing one hundred and twenty-five tons, and the expense, including stairs, balconies, balustrades, flanches, screw bolts, and cement necessary to join the pieces together, being estimated at 3000*l.* As the legs would be nearly five feet in diameter inside, a spiral stair might be fixed in one of them, to lead to suits of tea, or other rooms, in the body thighs, and arms of the figure. In some of these, the keeper and his family might reside; and his emoluments would perhaps amount to five or six hundred pounds a year. There might also be flats let out either as dwelling houses or summer-quarters. The other foot to contain a reservoir for water, or serve as stabling for visitor's horses. The head lighted with gas might be an observatory, a small rotunda theatre, or concert and assembly room. A clock might be placed in a spare corner of the figure; the hand on the warrior's target. His sword might serve as a thunder-rod. Visitors might walk round his bonnet, as they do round the top of the monument in London. This statue, if well painted and put together, and founded on a rock, might bid defiance to time, and outlive even the Pyramids.

*Glasgow Weavers.*—The Committee of Glasgow Weavers have published an Address, dated the 22d of June expressive of their grief and disappointment that politics should have been introduced at the Meeting on the 16th of that month, convened solely for the purpose of devising the best mode of procuring immediate relief, and to petition the Prince Regent to aid all those of the trade who may be disposed to emigrate to the British Settlements in North America. The sense of the General Committee was absolutely averse to the introduction of politics in the proceedings of the Meeting, and they came to the determination to object to every proposition that might involve a political question.

The Mary Anne transport, from Malta, and the Isabella from Gibraltar, arrived in England early in June, with officers of reduced corps, and detachments of troops to be discharged from the service. By the Mary Anne, Mr. Kinnaird came home, as a state prisoner, being charged with the murder of a Maltese, under singular circumstances; and which as they have been stated are as follow:

The accused obtained permission of his father about three years ago, to travel. He went to Athens, with the view of adding to his professional excellencies, and became acquainted with an English Gentleman, who had a servant, a Maltese, of a sharp, penetrating discernment, but excessively morose and vindictive. The servant had exercised a control over his master, which the accused could not bear to witness, and endeavoured to repress. The most implacable enmity arose upon the part of the servant, from whom the accused had reason to apprehend the utmost violence. The young Gentleman was in the habit of carrying a brace of pistols in his breast. At Constantinople the Maltese gave many proofs of his hostility; and, on one occasion, which was fatal to him, sent for Mr. Kinnaird, who was at a feast, and who, without knowing by whom he was called, left his wine with precipitation to attend his visitor. The moment he came into the outward apartment, the Maltese seized him by the solar, and made a motion, from which the other expected something dangerous. The Maltese dragged about the accused, who drew out one of his pistols and shot him through the heart. No attempt at escape was made. The accused immediately went before the British Consul, and demanded to be sent to this country to take his trial upon any charge that might be instituted against him. Mr. Kinnaird was detained on board the Mary Anne, until Adkins, the Bow-street officer, arrived yesterday morning, with a warrant to take him into custody. They set off Saturday night for London.

*Sporting Extraordinary.*—On Thursday evening, the 3d of June, an Irish basket-woman, of Covent Garden market, was backed at odds, to carry a great fat man in a basket, upon her head, to the Elephant and Castle, in the London-road, in the short space of 35 minutes. The massive load of flesh being properly placed, the woman started at quick time, followed by a course of persons, until she arrived at Waterloo-bridge, where, according to agreement, she was to have a glass of gin and receive a shilling. Here some altercation took place by the toll-keeper, demanding a penny for the passage of the gentleman in the basket. This weighty matter being speedily settled, by paying the shot, the fair one proceeded with her burden till she arrived at the toll-gate, at the Coburg Theatre, when the unwieldy gentleman exhibited some uneasiness, by thrusting his leg out, and bets were against the performance. The woman, however, threatening with an oath, to throw him into a ditch if he did not keep quiet, she proceeded, and arrived at the Elephant and Castle a few minutes within the given time, and received several presents from the crowd assembled.

*Revenue.*—Comparative statement of the Customs and Excise Duties in the weeks ended 15th of June 1818, and the 16th of June 1819; and also the total receipt from 5th of April to 15th of June 1819, with the corresponding period of 1818:—

	Customs.	1818.	1819.
Total receipt in the week, .....	$\pounds$ 149,620	$\pounds$ 206,231	
Previous receipt since 5th of April, .....	1,142,112	1,323,264	
Total receipt since 5th of April, .....	1,291,632	1,539,495	
Increase on the Customs Duties, .....	$\pounds$ 241,663		
	Excise.		
Total receipt in the week, .....	433,501	498,241	
Previous receipt since 5th of April, exclusive of tea, .....	3,779,888	3,610,821	
	4,213,389	4,100,065	
Deduct decrease of Excise from increase of Customs, as above		104,324	
Net increase on the quarter up to this time, .....		137,529	

*France.*—On Friday and Saturday the 2nd and 3rd of July, the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Dijon, was occupied with a cause which, on each day, attracted such a numerous assembly, that the Hall would scarcely contain one half of those who crowded for admittance into it. On the part of the accused, were seen M. Silvestre, an old Captain of Infantry, of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor &c. and M. Anthony, a Lieutenant on half-pay; both inhabitants of Dijon.

The first was accused of having incurred, either the one, or the other, of the penalties pronounced by the Articles 261 and 262 of the Penal Code, for having on the Sunday of the *Fête Dieu*, kept his hat on, whilst the general procession of the Holy Sacrament was passing, in the square of Saint Jean, and obstinately refusing to take it off, although frequently requested to do so.

Both of the prisoners were also accused of having incurred the penalty prescribed by Article 224 of the Penal Code, on account of the irreverence already mentioned, one of them, even in the presence of the procession, and both of them in a subsequent circumstance, having abused and threatened the soldiers of the National Guard who formed part of the troops under arms in the exercise of their duty.

A number of witnesses were examined; amongst these summoned at the request of M. Silvestre, was M. M. Vicar General, who had conducted the procession; from their deposition, and also from the confession of the accused, the crime was completely proved. M. Silvestre even declared to the Judges, that unless constrained to do so by law, he would never uncover his head before any procession.

M. Lerouge, the Advocate charged with the defence of the Prisoners, endeavoured to make it appear, that M. Silvestre, one of them, although he had braved the public opinion, by alone keeping his hat on in presence of the Holy Sacrament, yet that he had done so without having incurred any penalty on that account, because the fact of remaining with the head covered whilst a procession is passing, is not classed amongst, what the law denominates crimes, that no one could connect this act, with a hindrance or interruption of religious worship, &c. provided for by Article 261 of the Penal Code, nor with the abuse by words or gestures, of any object of religion in a place allotted to, or used for its exercise, provided for by Article 224.

M. Lerouge, after having endeavoured also to divert the application, to the prisoners, of the fine imposed by the article 224, finished the defence of Mr. Silvestre, by a kind of solemn abjuration, in the name of his client, of the Catholic Religion, on account of which the trial had taken place and in the tenets of which he had been brought up, through the care and kindness of a venerable ecclesiastic: the abjuration resulting from the formal declaration that Mr. Silvestre was a Protestant. The Advocate called to the support which he expected to derive from this, the Act of the Protestant Synod, which prohibited those of the reformed Religion, from shewing any signs of reverence for the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic.

The King's Attorney, after having refuted the system of defence adopted by Mr. Silvestre, proved, according to the meaning of the laws, that the place actually being used for the exercise of religion, was as sacred in the eyes of the legislature, as the temple where the exercise was generally performed, that the Magistrates had not only the same authority to prevent any thing which might give rise to tumult, or scandal, in these different places; but that the charter, which did not allow any citizen to be interrupted in the exercise of his devotion, imposed it as a duty on them. Examining then the act of M. Silvestre, he did not think that it came under the meaning of the Articles 261 and 262 of the Penal Code, and regretted, that the law had not awarded a suitable punishment for the offence: He had hoped that the duties of his situation would not have required that his language should have differed from that of the legislature. He then shewed how much the conduct of M. Silvestre, was contrary to all civil and religious morality, and recurring to what he had before said, he shewed, that all Commanders of the Public Forces, had a right to interpose their authority to prevent a similar offence and that M. Silvestre, in resisting the members of the national Guard who were in the exercise of their duty, and in threatening them, had incurred the penalty, prescribed by Article 224 of the Penal Code, and that he was likewise subject to the same penalties, as was also M. Anthony, for having abused and threatened the Guard who attended him home after the ceremony, on account of the manner he had behaved in the affair. He then required, that the full penalty awarded by Article 224 (a fine of 200 francs) should be inflicted on M. Silvestre, and that M. Anthony should be fined 46 francs.

The Tribunal sentenced them according to the conclusions of the King's Attorney.

*Paris, June 5.*—A projet has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, respecting the Corn trade. The principle on which it proceeds, is to impose duties on importation, progressively increasing, as the price lowers: and when the price has fallen so low, as to render importation injurious to their own agriculture, then it is wholly to cease. An average to be published in the *Bulletin des Lois* on the 1st of each month, is to regulate the duty for each current month.—The privilege of entrepot, is extended to Strasburg, Sierck, Thionville, Charleville, Givet, Lille, and Valenciennes. Flour to be rated at double duties.

The Count Tismeon and the Baron Mounier are stated to have been appointed to conclude at Paris an arrangement with the Spanish Commissioners respecting the losses sustained by the French resident in Spain, previous to the last war, in consequence of the confiscation of their property.

It appears, that the Persian Ambassador, during his stay in Paris, was in the habit of committing every evening to writing, his observations upon the different occurrences which had attracted his attention during the day. It is not known exactly whether it was His Excellency's intention to publish these on his return to his native country, and whether he had for that purpose retained fair copies of these valuable fragments. Certain however it is, that since the departure of this illustrious personage from Paris, several ingenious Orientalists have been at the trouble of collecting and translating the scraps of torn paper which were found scattered about his Excellency's apartments. The contents have been for the most part kept a profound secret, and we believe the three following quotations are all that have hitherto appeared before the public. These, however, sufficiently prove the lively and picturesque turn of this great man's ideas, and the attention which he paid to the variety of novel objects with which he was surrounded.

I.—“Who can these folks be that speak so loud, and at the same time, murmur, applaud; applaud and then again murmur? One moment they are seated; the next upon their legs, and every nerve and sinew in motion. Hope, fear, joy, spite, anger, and despair are alternately pictured on their countenances; while they all press forward to a seat a little more elevated than the rest, as if they intended taking it by storm. My ears are stunned with the tumult. A thousand confused voices are heard—the disorder increases—already they are met—they are coming to blows—the bloody conflict is on the point of commencing.—Be not alarmed—these gentlemen are the guardians of public order and decorum—they are legislating.”

Another scrap shews the extensive knowledge of the Ambassador, and his researches into subjects of the most abstruse nature. The present extract may be considered of inestimable value, as it entirely overthrows the opinions generally received in Europe respecting the end of the world.

II.—There are different opinions respecting the final destruction of this globe which we inhabit. Some are inclined to think, that it will be effected by the agency of fire, others by that of water, while some few maintain, that it will never be destroyed at all. I formerly wavered between each of these opinions, but during my residence in Europe have been enabled to clear up these difficulties entirely to my satisfaction. It is evident, that the Press will in the hands of Providence be the instrument by which this great catastrophe will be accomplished. The world may already be said to groan beneath the weight of publications which daily issue from that fruitful source of destruction; and it would be easy to prove from calculation, that in the course of another century the whole

surface of the globe must be covered to such a depth with the hourly increasing inundation of literary productions, that the respiration of the human race will by degrees be impeded, their race become extinct, and the course of the planet so obstructed, as to occasion in the first instance a great alteration of seasons, and in the last a total dislocation from its present station in the solar system, whereby it will at length become lost and annihilated in the infinity of space.

III.—‘Hypocrisy has now passed over from the side of Religion to that of Politics, where she is more to be dreaded than in her former station. There, she could not deceive God, but here she may deceive Kings.’ The Ambassador might have added, ‘and the people also.’

*Wednesday, June 15.*—In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst. a Pensioner preferred a Petition for an increase of his pension on the ground that he was a descendant in the right line from Hector, Prince of Troy, Charlemagne, and the House of Valois; but it was rejected with a laugh.

Some opposition having been made to a vote of credit for the support of the French and Foreign Liquidation Commission, the minister of finance successfully urged its necessity. He stated, that the commission in question had been established, in virtue of a diplomatic treaty, for the purpose of furnishing documents, vouchers, &c. to foreign claimants; and that they were at present actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, which, it was probable, would terminate next year.

*The Conservateur* says: “all the expeditions to Africa succeed, in spite of the prohibition of the Government. The Island of St. John, near St. Thomas, is become an important second entrepot, from the great number of slave ships which arrive there.”

The Prince de Montmorency Laval, French Ambassador at the Spanish Court, (according to a French paper) passed through Frankfort on the 30th of June on his way to Berlin.

The Royal Court of Paris was occupied with the following problem:—“Can a child, born nine months and nine days after the death of his father, succeed him?” The preliminary tribunal has already decided in the affirmative. The decision of the Royal Court was given on Monday the 12th of July.

At a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the following curious point of privilege was acceded to the Ministers. The President declared, that the “Ministers can be members both of the Chamber of Peers and of the Deputies. They have further the privilege of entrance into both Chambers, and to be heard when they request it.”

The expenses of the French War Department are fixed in the estimates at nearly eight millions sterling.

*June 16.*—The following letter, with the signature of Gustavus, the ex-King of Sweden, is extracted from the London Courier:—

“Many journals having inserted articles concerning Prince Gustavus, son of Gustavus Adolphus the Fourth (Gustafsson,) former King of Sweden, it is necessary to explain what has been said respecting this young Prince, and the public ought no longer to be ignorant of all the unlawful and unjustifiable transactions of the last three years.

“It is time to make known that secret intrigues were employed to separate the Prince from his father, to whom he owes not only the attachment and respect that nature inspires us with for our parents, but moreover, a feeling of personal gratitude towards his father, who had made over to him a great part of the considerable property devolved on him from his mother of blessed memory, the deceased Queen of Sweden, and the remainder of which he divided among his other children.

“Prince Gustavus's father, who in the year 1812 was separated from the Queen, his Consort, gave her, as the mother of his children, the most unequivocal proof of his confidence by trusting to her Majesty, not only the education of the Princesses, but that of Prince Gustavus also; however, under these conditions, viz. 1st, that their education should be conformable to the religion in which they were born; 2d, to the rank they hold in the world; and 3d, to the duties they may one day be called upon to fulfil.

The Queen afterwards received a new mark of confidence from her former Consort, by his giving up to her the administration of the above mentioned inheritance, relinquished in favour of his children, which was paid by the Swedish Government, and placed at the disposal of her Majesty.

But from that moment she seemed resolved to act absolutely contrary to the tenor of the conditions prescribed to her, exactly in the same manner as her son, who agreeably to such, was on his coming of age (i. e. at seventeen,) to present himself to his father, and concert with him as to his future destiny, but rejected the importunities of his father, his friend and benefactor. Instigated by his royal mother, he persisted in disobeying the repeated orders of his sire, alleging as a reason that he had promised his mother upon his honor, not to leave her until he had attained his 21st year—a singular example of a young Prince, who, refusing his majority, acts with the disobedience a son might more readily do if he were of age. It would be revolting and contrary to nature, to charge this once so virtuous and so obedient a son entirely with such an offence; it would be even unjust to say, before it could be evidently proved, that the Queen-mother of this Prince had acted *only* from herself; yet, it must be known

that she bestowed her confidence, and still more, committed the charge and education of her son, with which she alone was entrusted, into the hands of a Calvinist, a republican, and a stranger; who, moreover, possesses no acknowledged title that could distinguish or recommend him in any way for the situation of Prince Gustavus's governor.

"Let nobody allege the name of the famous Laharpe, on the side of that of the Emperor Alexander, to prove a paradox; for Laharpe was but Alexander's teacher, and not his governor. Let no one abuse any more the name of the Emperor Alexander, by representing it in family dissensions, as it cannot appear consonant with the dignity that characterises a great sovereign."

"It has been said in the Gazettes lately that the Emperor of Russia had appointed Prince Gustavus Governor of one of his provinces; at another time, that he was going to England, with the Emperor's permission, to finish his studies, and to be allowed by him 2,000l. sterling for the expenses of his removal, which would indicate that the Prince had not a sufficient provide for it himself.

"Let us, therefore, put a stop to so many weakly grounded novelties, and endeavour, at least, to develop the truth, and not believe it possible that the Emperor Alexander would carry dissimulation so far as not to give any advice at all to Prince Gustavus's father of his good intentions towards his son, while he is in painful anxiety for the termination of the same son's disobedience."

The above article is sent to the Editor of the Courier, with the request that he will insert it in his Journal.

Baile, June 1, 1819.

(Signed) G. A. GUSTAFSSON.

**Madrid.**—The Minister of Marine is still at Cadiz, to direct in person the grand armament, which in all appearance will be ready to sail by the end of July. A fine frigate of 36 guns, fitted out at Corunna, lately arrived at Cadiz with 16 transports under its convoy. In their passage they met many Insurgent privateers who did not attempt to attack the convoy. They also expect at Cadiz a division from Cartagena, consisting of two frigates and several transports, and several more from Barcelona. 100,000 piastres have just been sent from this city to Cadiz, to accelerate the preparations, which are carrying on with double activity, because the Government feels the necessity of striking a great blow this year, the Insurgents being more determined than ever, to defend their cause. All hopes of an arrangement with Buenos Ayres, and of its submission to the mother country, have vanished; nothing remains but to try the force of arms. All the accounts from South America give reason to presume, that the struggle will be bloody and desperate.

**Corunna.**—The Spanish frigate Viva has sailed from Corunna for Cadiz, with a convoy of 13 transports.

From Turin there is a report of an Italian confederation, under the protectorate of a powerful Sovereign, but it wants confirmation.

The French Chambers are proceeding with the several questions of finance which have been submitted to them. The Peers have assigned the examination of the project for regulating the budget of 1815 to 1818 inclusive, to a special commission of seven members.

**Madrid.**—The Brazilian Government persists in occupying Monte Video, and will not listen to any arrangement that has not for its basis the restitution to Portugal of Olivensa and its territory. The negotiations with that Government have thus ended in nothing; and the Portuguese garrisons on the frontiers, from Elvas to Almeida, have been reinforced. Our Government has in consequence augmented the garrisons in Extremadura and Leon.

**Hamburg,** June 2.—A report is in circulation here, that the negotiation set on foot for the purpose of reconciling two Northern Powers has been broken off.

An article from Manheim, dated the 4th instant, states, that Sandt was still living, but that the most profound silence was maintained respecting him.

**Hague,** June 9.—His Majesty the King has appointed a general thanksgiving in all the Churches of the kingdom, to be solemnized on the 1st of June, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in the same manner as was done for the last three years.

**Berlin.**—Extract of a Letter from Berlin, June 23rd, says. The project for a new organization of the German Universities, of which so much has been said for some time past, is now entirely abandoned.

**Landau.**—Extract of a private Letter from Landau, June 26th, says. A vast heap of rumours circulate and agitate here public opinion. The following are the principal, and although destitute of probability, are not the less listened to:—

1. Bavaria cedes to Prussia the province of the Rhine.
2. Prussia cedes a small part of Silesia to Austria.
3. Austria, the circle of Salzback to Bavaria, with the two bailiwicks of the circle of the Inn.
4. The elector of Hesse cedes a part of the principality of Fulda to Bavaria.

Discontent is great through Rhenish Bavaria, and there is a general expression, equally unreserved and energetic, against the presumed innovations, and their authors.

**Moscow.**—The frontiers of the Russian empire are contiguous to those of China; and the commercial relations between these two states would be of extreme importance to both, were it not for the difficulty of communication, or rather the frightful idea entertained of it by most merchants, deters them from speculations they would otherwise engage in. To remove these prejudices, which are so injurious, and for the encouragement of travellers, Mr. Martinoff, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, has just executed a Work which ought to immortalize his name. Having twice made the journey to China by land, he has published a picturesque description of the route, from Moscow to the great wall. Thirty maps and plates represent the most remarkable points on this route, on which are met great towns, navigable rivers and lakes, and places celebrated in the history of Russia.

*An impartial Statement of the late Duels at Gibraltar, between the Officers of the 64th, and the Officers of the United States' Squadron.*

There appear to have been two sources of quarrel: the first originating with Captain Johnson, and the last with Ensign Nutt.

On the 2d of March, while Captain Johnson was on duty with the main guard, a report was made to him, that five individuals had been taken into custody by a sentry, on their way home from the play, for being without lights, contrary to the garrison regulations. Captain Johnson immediately ordered a sufficient number of men to see them home. In about ten minutes afterwards, the police sergeant who accompanied them, returned with three of them in custody, and acquainted Captain Johnson, that Archibald Taylor had endeavoured to escape from the sentry, and had made use of the most provoking and abusive language to him. Having, upon enquiry, found this report to be correct, Captain Johnson ordered the offender to be confined in the crib, an order which he resisted most violently, and used very offensive language towards Captain Johnson himself. At this time, Captain Johnson was not at all apprised, that his prisoner was an American. Taylor demanded satisfaction for the treatment he had received, but Captain Johnson considered that he had merely acted in conformity with his duty, and, paying no attention to Mr. Taylor's demand, reported the whole affair to the field officer, who approved of the course that had been pursued, and ordered Taylor to be continued in confinement. In the morning Mr. Taylor was released; and upon the circulation of a report, two days afterwards, that Captain Johnson had declined to meet Mr. Taylor, or the American Consul, who was said to have offered "to stand in his shoes." (the former having been obliged to sail immediately with the vessel of which he was master,) Captain J. applied to the Consul for an explanation, when that gentleman, in the most handsome manner, disavowed any knowledge of the reports in question, and offered Captain J. his thanks for the delicate and gentlemanly conduct which he had evinced in the business. Thus matters continued until the 31st of March, when Captain J. received the following letter from the hand of Lieutenant Stockton, first lieutenant of the American sloop of war Erie:

"Erie Sloop, March 28, 1819.

Sir,

You have refused to give the satisfaction due to a man of honour, who you did not hesitate to insult; because he was no more than a commander of an American merchant schooner. That gentleman is known to me, and I vouch for his equality to you in any respect you may choose. I am his representative, and the satisfaction I understand you boast to have offered his friends, I demand as an American. My rank, I trust, is enough for any man of honour; and you will do me the favour to consider the bearer my friend, for your use."

(Signed) BENJ. T. BOWNE.

Mr. Bowne, it appeared, was surgeon of the Erie. Captain Johnson instantly accepted this challenge, and the next morning, at eight o'clock, a meeting took place between him and Mr. Bowne, upon the neutral ground (Captain J. had distinctly disavowed having made any boast whatever with regard to Mr. Taylor.) The arrangement made by their mutual friends on the ground was—distance eight paces,—the word to be given, "Are you ready, gentlemen?" and on assent being given, both to fire, after a pause for taking aim, while one, two, three, could be counted; or about half second time. On the first fire, Captain J. received his opponent's ball through his hat. They were handed pistol a second time, and the word was given as in the previous discharge. Captain Johnson fired, but Mr. Bowne reserved his fire so long, that the friend of the former exclaimed, "that is not fair," on which he fired. Captain Johnson expressed his indignation at the reservation of fire by his antagonist; and after some warm language on both sides, the third discharge took place, without effect; and on the fourth (which was rather hurried in consequence of the approach of a sergeant's guard) Captain J.'s ball took effect in Mr. B.'s thigh. His friend Mr. Stockton immediately took up the ground, desiring Captain J. to keep his. They were about proceeding, when the sergeant's

guard reached the spot, and prevented any further progress at that time. Mr. Stockton insisted on meeting Captain Johnson the next morning at five o'clock, to which the latter agreed, and returned to the garrison. Captain J. was prevented from the meeting in the morning from the circumstance of his having been put under arrest, and an order of garrison being made, that no officer should be permitted to pass the barriers in coloured clothes or otherwise; he however contrived to elude the vigilance of the guard in the afternoon, and at half past four met Mr. Stockton at St. Michael's cave. The seconds instantly entered in conversation as to the mode of firing. Mr. Stockton's friend proposed, that they should, on receiving the word, as at the first meeting, take an unlimited time for aim. This was objected to, by Captain J.'s friend, as sanguinary, and at variance with those principles of honor upon which the desire of such meetings was founded. Some argument followed, which ended in a determination to decide by chance, which mode should be adopted—the result was favourable to the more humane course; but the time which was lost in this dispute exposed them to the interruption of the guard, which was now seen approaching. It was now discovered, that Mr. Stockton had no pistols, and one of Captain Johnson's was borrowed for his use. Having taken their ground at the former distance of eight paces, Mr. Stockton proceeded to take a steady aim, by resting the barrel of his pistol on his left hand. Captain Johnson's friend objected to this, and again the Americans endeavoured by argument to justify that very unusual mode of deciding such matters. At length the guard was seen within an hundred paces, and Captain Johnson desired that the affair might proceed in the usual manner. The ball of Lieut. Stockton's pistol passed through Capt. Johnson's great coat, and before a second fire could take place the guard came and interfered. The Americans then went away, and Mr. Stockton's friend declared to the officer who had accompanied him to the Ragged Staff, his perfect satisfaction at the whole proceeding. This appears to have been the whole that passed with regard to Captain Johnson's affair; and we certainly have no hesitation in saying, that throughout, his conduct was most honourable to himself, both as an officer and a gentleman.

The second source of the quarrel with Ensign Nutt, is thus described:—Whilst Ensign Nutt was lying on the guard-bed, about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th of March, a man came in, and asked if the United States' boat was at the landing place. Mr. Nutt said she had been there about an hour before, but concluded she had gone off. The man then asked if he might be permitted to hail her; and if she was there, if the ensign would lower the drawbridge. To both of these questions Mr. Nutt answered in the affirmative. The man then went out and shut the door. After hailing two or three times he returned to the guard room, and said, that as the boat was not there, he concluded he might walk up and down until she arrived; Mr. Nutt answered, "Yes, certainly," upon which the man, without any further conversation, said, "You have not treated me like a gentleman; you have remained lying down without attempting to get up to receive me." He then added, that his name was Humphries; that he was purser of the United States' frigate, and as good a gentleman as Mr. Nutt; that he had never been treated so before; that he would have personal satisfaction in the morning, and concluded by demanding Mr. Nutt's card. Mr. Nutt, who was utterly ignorant, that the man standing before him was an officer, immediately said, that his name was unimportant, he was an officer of the 64th, and commanded the guard for the night—he added, that being there on duty, it was not his business or his intention to enter into personal quarrels with individuals, and that if such language was repeated he should send the intruder to the main guard. Mr. Humphries then went out; when another American came in, to light a segar, which he was permitted to do, and went out. Ensign Nutt then asked, if the purser of the United States' frigate was gone; upon which Mr. Humphries re-entered, accompanied by the person who had alighted the segar. Mr. Nutt then said, that he was willing to attribute his former irritation to his being somewhat intoxicated (which appeared to be the fact), and had no desire to send him to the main guard, if that were the case; the other replied in the same threatening language, and again went out. A report of these occurrences was made to the field-officer of the day. At half past ten in the morning a person waited on Mr. Nutt who appeared to be the same that had lighted his segar the preceding night: he said his name was Montgomery; that he was a surgeon of the sloop Erie; and that he had come to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to Mr. Humphries the preceding night. He concluded by desiring a meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern in one hour. Mr. Nutt said, he should certainly be at the place appointed; but added, that as he had reported the circumstance officially to the governor, through the field-officer of the day, he did not feel himself justified in making a personal affair of it. Captain Freeth came into the room immediately afterwards, to whom, as well as to Lieutenant Welsh, he communicated what had passed. They were of opinion, that Mr. Nutt should report the matter to Major Bishop, and by no means to meet Mr. Humphries, as the whole transaction was of a public nature, and occurred whilst on duty. Mr. Nutt followed this advice, and was put under arrest by Colonel McDonald, in consequence of which he wrote the following letter to Mr. Montgomery:—

"Sir.—In reply to your communication of this morning, I have to inform you, that having already reported the occurrence of last evening to the governor, through the Field-officer of the day, I am precluded from making a personal affair of what took place when in the execution of my

duty. I have further to add, that I have pursued a similar course with your message, delivered to me this morning. I have been guided in this measure by the advice of such of my brother officers as I have consulted on the occasion.

I am, Sir, &c.

#### A. NUTT."

Captain Freeth was the bearer of this note to Mr. Montgomery, who made use of very gross language upon the refusal of Mr. Nutt to meet Mr. Humphries, and desired Captain F. to say, that as Mr. Humphries was going to sail immediately, he would stand in his shoes. In the afternoon Mr. Montgomery and a Lieut. of the Erie called at Mr. Nutt's quarters, and after some conversation with Captain Freeth and Lieutenant Walsh, went away with an understanding, that as soon as Ensign Nutt was out of arrest he would meet him. In the conversation with Captain Freeth, Mr. Montgomery applied the epithet "Coward" to Mr. Nutt; which, as his friend, Captain Freeth determined to resent, and accordingly met Mr. Montgomery the next morning and was wounded. This was the first which Mr. Nutt had heard of the asperion cast upon his character, and being determined to run the risk of the loss of his commission rather than submit to it, he sent to demand satisfaction of the author of the calumny, and appointed a meeting on the rock. Mr. Montgomery's friend landed according to this invitation, and told Captain Dickson, Mr. Nutt's friend, Mr. Montgomery would not meet Mr. Nutt, as he considered himself absolved from his engagement with Mr. N. in consequence of his having met his friend, Captain Freeth. The next day the Erie sailed, and thus terminated the whole affair. From this it will be seen, that Mr. Nutt was as little to blame as Captain Johnson, and that in point of gallantry, where the honor of a friend was attacked, the British Officers were quite as forward to become their champion as the citizens of America. While we lament, that these disputes should have arisen, we cannot help observing that the conduct of the officers of the 64th was such as to entitle them to the approbation of their fellow soldiers throughout the empire.

#### AMERICA.

*Halifax, June 14.*—The ship Asia, Captain Ward, from the Isle of White, 42 days, arrived here on Monday evening last, with detachments of the Royal Artillery, and the 15th, 60th, 62d, and 74th regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Galiffe, of the 60th. On the 2d inst, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the unfortunately struck on the north-west reef of the Isle of Sable, the atmosphere being then extremely hazy. Anchors were immediately carried out, and the utmost exertions made to lighten the ship; at noon the island became visible, and appeared to be distant about 4 miles. At 3 o'clock p.m. the weather being very moderate, the jolly boat, under the direction of the first mate, was sent from the ship to the island, with Captain and Mrs. Moss, and child; Mrs. Almon, Miss Almon, Mrs. Galiffe, and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Hilliard and two children; and several of the wives and children of the soldiers. Though the fog had unhappily again returned previous to their leaving the vessels, yet there is no doubt entertained of their having safely reached the shore.

At seven o'clock the following morning, Captain Peard, of the 62d regiment, Lieutenant Armstrong, and Ensign Batterby, of the 15th, and a number of women and children, left the ship in the pinnace: they steered for the island, but the surf running extremely high, the current setting off shore, and the wind being a head, were prevented reaching it, and obliged to attempt regaining the ship, but owing to the fog missed her, and were then compelled to shape a course for Newfoundland. Providentially, however, on the afternoon of the 4th, they fell in with the American schooner Phoebe and Sally, Stephen Howes, master from Boston, bound to Labrador, which received them on board. On the 7th Lieutenant Armstrong, and Ensign Batterby, were put on board the ship Hero, from London, bound to this port, for the purpose of giving information of the distressed state in which they left the Asia, and arrived here the same night.

On Friday, Mr. Ward, the mate of the Asia, arrived here from the Island of Sable, with the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the passengers who left the ship in the jolly boat. They were landed in about an hour and a half; a tent which had fortunately been put on board the boat, sheltered the ladies and children during the night of the 2d, and the next day, though after a long and fatiguing journey, they reached the house of Mr. Hudson, the person who has the charge of the establishment so humanely formed on the island during the administration of his Excellency Sir John Wentworth; there they experienced every kindness and attention in the power of Mr. Hudson and his family to bestow. On Tuesday, Dr. William Almond sailed from hence for the island of Sable, and may be momentarily expected to return with his relations and those who left the ship with them. The Phoebe and Sally arrived here on Tuesday.

*United States.*—The following is a Petition which has been presented by the inhabitants of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to the President of the United States, and depicts a scene of great misery and distress.

The subscribers, with all due respect, submit to your most serious consideration the following reasons, for which they venture to suggest the propriety of convening an extra session of Congress.

Our agricultural productions, the greatest staples of our country, on which we relied to pay for our enormous importations, and which even

at their highest rates would have been inadequate for that purpose, are either excluded from foreign markets, or reduced in price from 25 to 40 per cent, without any probability of a favourable change.

Our markets are deluged with merchandise from foreign nations, while thousands of our citizens, able and willing to work, and capable of furnishing similar articles, are unable to procure employment; our manufacturing establishments are generally in a languishing condition; and many of them, to which immense sums have been invested, wholly abandoned, whereby their proprietors, who placed reliance on the protection of Government, are ruined.

Our commerce is almost equally prostrate; and the capital of the country engaged in that useful branch reduced since the war at least one-third, probably one-half.

The subscribers are impressed with a conviction, that for all these alarming evils there is no adequate remedy, but a reduction of the amount of our imports within that of our exports.

A radical remedy to the evil can only be effected by the Legislature of the United States, in such a revision and regulation of the tariff as shall reduce our importations, and eventually protect national industry.

In England, France, Germany, Russia and Prussia, and most other countries in Europe, national industry is adequately protected by prohibitions and heavy duties: whereas, while many of our agricultural productions, and almost all our manufactures are excluded from nearly all the markets in the world, our markets are open to those of all other nations, under duties by no means affording sufficient protection; a case probably without example in the annals of mankind.

We therefore respectfully pray, that you will be pleased to convene Congress as early as circumstances may permit.

*Singular fatality by lightning.*—Two men were killed by lightning in Woolwich on the 7th of June. They had retired to bed in the garret, containing two beds, the head of each standing against the chimney, together with two others; the lightning struck the chimney and killed one man in each bed; the others escaped unharmed.

The lightning passed into the chamber below, where an old lady was reading her bible, with her hand on the leaves and her fingers spread open; it passed through her fingers, burning two of them, and the corners of half a dozen leaves of the Bible, thence it descended to the lower room, where a man was sleeping on an iron bound chest, it staved the chest to pieces, the man receiving no material injury.—There were 28 people in the house.

The Steam Ship Savannah, from Savannah, for Russia, has been seen twice since she sailed. She was supposed to be a vessel on fire; but the beholders not being able to overtake her with their best efforts, to render assistance, thus discovered her character. Perhaps with a fair wind her sails draw better for the smoke; and in a head wind, the escape of the smoke from the funnel crook, helps her forward.

*Draisene School.*—A Riding School for the Draisene or Velocipede is established at New York. The tutor keeps a number of machines, and attends from seven in the morning till eight in the evening. Conditions five dollars per month, or 25 cents each visit.

*Voyage Round Cape Horn.*—The following are extracts from a Letter from an Officer on board the American ship Ontario, addressed to his Friend, and published in a more extended form in the American Journals:

We passed that dreadful point of terrors about the 1st of January, 1818. I have never been in a climate so boisterous and disagreeable as that about the Cape—rains and storms prevail almost incessantly, the sea rolling in mountain waves; your trembling bark one moment soars among the clouds, and the next sinks swiftly between the foaming billows as if never to rise again.

It was midsummer when we passed it, and consequently we had almost continued day-light, the sun making but a small sweep below the horizon, where he remained only five hours and a half, leaving us a twilight, which, had the weather been clear, would have been equal to the full moon. The weather was not so cold as we had expected to find it, even at that season, in so high a latitude as 60 degrees south: the mercury stood at from 40 to 45 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. After buffeting the storms for fifty-five days, during which we lost one man overboard, and carried away some of our light spars, we cast anchor in the bay of Valparaiso (Chili).

Valparaiso is a small ill contrived, dirty town, stuck against the side of a red clay hill that scarce affords herbage for a goat. The houses are generally very small, meanly built, with brick floors and tile roofs. Its population is from 4 to 6 thousand souls. They are very easy in their manners and hospitable to strangers. After a stay there of six weeks, we sailed for Lima (Peru) where we arrived in 12 days.

On our return to Valparaiso, I had the pleasure to accompany some gentlemen to Santiago, the capital, about 100 miles in the interior. On our arrival in the suburbs we were met by an officer of distinction at the head of a corps of dragoons, which paid Capt. B. military honors, and

escorted us to quarters that had been prepared for Captain B. and most splendidly fitted up by order of the Supreme Director. During our stay there, our table was every day supplied in the most sumptuous manner; the richest wines, fruits, and delicacies of every description, were crowded upon it in the greatest profusion; in short, every respect and attention was paid us, and we were suffered to be at no expence whatever. In consideration I suppose of this, the servants, who were also government property, felt themselves at liberty to purloin every thing they could lay their hands on, and they certainly availed themselves of every opportunity to exercise that right. One of the soldiers of the guard of honor that escorted us back to the port, stole my sword, epaulette, and chapeau de bras, which had been given him to carry.

Santiago is a handsome, regular, and well built city: has from thirty to forty thousand inhabitants. It has several very rich churches, and some other elegant public buildings, particularly a mint, which I think is not surpassed, if equalled, by any building on the whole Continent of America; it is four hundred and eighty feet in front, two stories high, and every way large in due proportion, and is built of very fine white freestone. We spent six days in the city; no arrangement for exchange of prisoners could be agreed on.

*Five days after we came to anchor in the bay of Monterey (California.)* The Spaniards have there a small fortress, with a garrison of perhaps 50 men—who are placed there, *they say*, entirely for the protection of some two or three religious missions established in the vicinity for the purpose of converting the wild children of the forest to the Catholic faith; but I am inclined to think, that their object is not quite so humane and disinterested as they would wish one to believe—for where mild persuasion (which is, I think, the only weapon that should ever be used in such cases) fails to effect their purpose, they do not hesitate to use the most arbitrary and unfeeling means to accomplish it.

As Spanish force is much too small to cope with the Indians in the field, they have adopted the following singular stratagem to keep them under, which has had, so far, the desired effect. The priests collect all the young females and put them into a strong building erected for that purpose, where they are taught to spin, weave, sew, &c. &c. They are strictly guarded and never suffered to leave their prison until the Holy Father gives them away in marriage, at which time he always stipulates for the female children, that may make their appearance on the stage of life.—By thus keeping the women in their power, the men are restrained from acts of violence.

As the Monterey and Virginia lay in the same parallel of latitude—the climate and productions of course ought not to be very different—wheat, and all the fruits of Virginia are there in the highest perfection. We remained but a few days to refresh ourselves, lay in supply of wood, water, &c. and on the 23d of October, anchored for the third time in the harbour of Lima.

If you do not expect a particular description of Lima, I shall be glad of it, for you will not then be disappointed, when you see how briefly I pass it over. You may remember that it was founded by the famous Pizarro, who built himself a great palace and was murdered in it by a gang of conspirators. It is situated two leagues from the sea in a beautiful vale called the Rímac, on the bank of a river of the same name; is surrounded by a wall of 20 feet high; has about 65,000 inhabitants of whom there may be 20,000 whites; is crowded with public buildings, among which are upwards of 40 churches, all immensely rich—in every one may be seen at least one Virgin Mary, with a crown upon her head of pure gold ornamented with the richest gems. Large columns, supporting images, tablets, candelsticks and various other affairs, all of massive silver may be seen in any of them. There is, as you may suppose, no want of monasteries, convents and nunneries, and if you like you may go and make love through their iron grates to a pretty Nun at noonday.—The women are generally handsome, but so extremely ignorant, that their first inquiries were almost always about the fashions in London, believing that all who speak English must of course belong to that place.—They are utterly without modesty in either manner or conversation.

I will however do the Limanians the justice to say, that they are polite and hospitable to strangers, at least they were so to us, tho' it is very evident they have no love for the North Americans, for, viewing them as Republicans, they naturally consider them as decided friends to the Patriot cause—(had we been more so than we have, we should have been much more respected by both parties.) We were suffered to live at no expense in their city—were lodged and handsomely entertained in the first private families, and always invited to the Vice King's Dinners, Balls, &c.

You must observe, that, so far, I have spoken of their private character only. The Government must be viewed in a very different light. There is no law for any but officers and soldiers; a plain cont seldom finds its way through the Vice King's guards, and if on a foreigner's back, never without large bribes—*Force alone is respected—nothing but a display of force can obtain justice.*